

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1821.

No. 93.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expira-
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour
us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good
quality. Inquire at this office.
October 3. 86-3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C.
a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important in-
formation relative to the spread of the gos-
pel, and the consequent melioration of the
condition of the human family, with such
other intelligence as may be interesting to
the christian reader; occasionally enlivened
with religious and moral essays, and lighter
articles tending to promote christian char-
ity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to
look abroad over the various portions of the
globe, and observe the improvements which
are daily taking place in the condition of man-
kind. We perceive the dark clouds of igno-
rance and error, of superstition and fanaticism,
gradually waiving away, and the horizon gild-
ed with a brightness indicating the approach
of a morning glorious to humanity and rich
with blessings to the children of men. These
heart-cheering prospects are the natural re-
sults of extended information, but more par-
ticularly the blessed effects of an expanding
knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian
religion. A general thirst for knowledge
seems to be awakened, and the efforts now
making by missionary, bible, and other socie-
ties, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and
to inculcate a more attentive observance of our
civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended
with a success cheering to the heart of the
philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we pre-
sent to the friends of christianity in this and
the neighboring states, proposals for pub-
lishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated
to aid the cause in which so many are en-
gaged, and are induced to hope that such an es-
tablishment would not be among the least ef-
ficient means of promoting religious informa-
tion. By the multiplication of political papers
the minds of the people of this favoured coun-
try have been enlightened in the science of
government above all the nations of the earth.
Through the same means it is not reasonable
to expect that moral darkness may be dissi-
pated, the love of religion be incited, and a
warmth be infused into the hearts of believ-
ing christians which would urge them to
still greater exertions. For though we are
pleased in contemplating the general advance-
ment of christian knowledge, and the melio-
rated condition of mankind; yet we find much
to lament when we look around us and per-
ceive how many are still enveloped in slothful
ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality.
Though living in a christian land, there are
some, alas many, who never enter a church,
who never open a bible, who never reflect on
the cause or the purpose of their existence.
May not the diffusion of religious intelligence
tend to remove this listlessness? May it not
excite to inquiry? May it not lead to convic-
tion to reformation? The continual droppings
of water wears the hardest stones; may not
weekly admonitions and repeated examples
melt hearts of stone. Surely there is room to
hope that the contemplated work, if properly
encouraged, may contribute in some small
degree, towards hastening that glorious pe-
riod, when "the mountain of the Lord's house
shall be established in the top of the moun-
tains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and
all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public,
it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature
of the proposed publication. In its conduct,
all possible care will be taken to select such
matter as may be most interesting and instruc-
tive; and the promised assistance of several
eminent divines, it is expected, will add use-
fulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be pub-
lished once a week, and contain eight quarto
pages, neatly printed on good paper.
The price will be three dollars a year, if
paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will
be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one
year, and no subscription will be discontinued
until all arrears are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher. A failure to give notice be-
fore the end of the year of a wish to discon-
tinue, will be considered as a new engagement.
To persons procuring eight subscribers,
and remitting the amount of the subscriptions,
the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first
Saturday in January next, if sufficient encou-
ragement be obtained.

Printers favourably disposed, particu-
larly in this and the adjoining states, are re-
quested to give the above two or three in-
sertions.

NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of
the late Wm. P. Strudwick, will be hired
at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the
28th of December next. All persons concerned
will take notice that they must be delivered
on that day before 12 o'clock, well clothed
with a blanket, hat, shoes, and warm outside
clothes.

J. Webb, Guardian.

Nov. 13, 1821.

92-7w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just repaired his
Grist-mill, Saw-mill and Cotton Machine,
and has them in full operation; where he will
keep on hand, for sale, flour, cotton, plank
and lumber—Also, wishes to purchase a
quantity of WHEAT.

Thomas W. Holden.

Knoe, Orange co. Nov. 13, 1821. 92-3w

Lost or Mislaid,

ON the third day of last March, a note
of hand for thirty dollars, drawn by Wil-
liam Newcomb in favour of Robert Smith, John
Hastings witness. All persons are forewarned
from trading for said note, or paying it to any
person but myself.

Thomas Durham.

Orange county, Oct. 27, 1821. 90-3wp

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers having commenced the
grocery business under the firm of
JAMES PHILLIPS & SON, in the house
lately occupied by Charles Bruce & Co. are
now receiving a general assortment of articles
in their line, which they will sell for cash;
among which are the following, viz.

Brown Sugar, 1st and 2d quality,
Loaf do.
Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Cheese,
Jamaica and N. E. Rum,
Sherry,
Madeira and } Wine,
Malaga
Brandy and Whiskey,
Molasses,
Chocolate,
Candles,
Cotton Cards,
Nails, assorted,
Powder and Shot, assorted,
Crockery Ware, assorted,
Glass Ware,
Window Glass, 8 by 10,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Writing Paper,
Coarse Shoes, assorted,
Bed Cord and Plough Lines,
Paints, assorted,
Dye stuff, assorted.

James Phillips,

Wm. H. Phillips.

November 4, 1821.

91-

LATELY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's
Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

WITH
Questions and Counsel for
Young Converts,

By the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D.

October 3. 86-1f

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs
and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable
Court of Equity, for the county and state
aforesaid, I shall expose to sale, on Monday
the third day of December next, the house
and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the
name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by
Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. Wil-
liam Scott, situated on Fayetteville street,
near the court-house. A credit of one, two
and three years will be given, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, negoti-
able and payable at either of the banks in this
place.

John S. Ellis, c. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88-6w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, A. D. 1821.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of her debt and costs
of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on
hand a large assortment of
Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon
Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered
on very moderate terms for cash, grain or
pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr.
Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821.

92-

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs
of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs
of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs
of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs
of suit.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

By authority of the State of North Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of
fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-
feited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until
completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of
the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns
in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects;

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispo-
sitions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LATEST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACCLOE, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descrip-
tions, and by the introduction of a great
number of Animals which were not in the
London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-
plate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large
duodecimo volume, printed on good paper
with a fair type and well bound; price to sub-
scribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for de-
livery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this
office.
Aug. 15. 79-

Hillsborough Academy.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

THE committee appointed for the purpose
are desirous to contract with a proper
person or persons for the building of an Ac-
cademy in the town of Hillsborough. The
house will be of brick, and large enough to
contain about 150 students. Proposals will be
received until the first Monday in December
next. Those wishing to contract will make
their proposals in writing to the subscriber,
with whom a plan of the building is de-
posited, which can be seen on application, and by
whom the payments will be made known.

Jos. A. Woods, Secy

October 31, 1821.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is re-
quested to give the above three insertions.

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street
For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland,
Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821.

86-1f

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing,
in one handsome octavo volume, the follow-
ing valuable works, viz.

First,
A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of
the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some
Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Cal-
vinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophorus, Philalethes
and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Is-
rael Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF

The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the
imputation of his Righteousness
to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine
paper, with a plain handsome type, and con-
tain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dol-
lars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the
price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encour-
age the work, and who shall procure eight
subscribers and become responsible for the
payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received by John Camp-
bell, Orange county, and at this office.

* Persons holding subscriptions are request-
ed to forward to the publisher the names of the
subscribers they may have obtained—retaining
the proposals till further notice.

March 6.

FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgam-
mon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16.

64-

From the National Intelligencer.
Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Arkansas
to his friend in this city.

Carbond, June 20, 1821.

In compliance, my dear P., with your request, that I would give you some account of the Indians of this territory, I have the pleasure to inform you that, a few weeks since, I happened to be at a full council of the Cherokee chiefs, head men and warriors, convened by order of their agent, Col. Brearly, for the purpose of paying them their annuity. The manly and dignified deportment of the agent, and the strict propriety and decorum which characterized this numerous assemblage of more than a thousand Indians, gave me so much satisfaction, that you will, I am sure, excuse me for making it the exclusive subject of a short letter.

When a sufficient number of the chiefs had met, they appointed a committee of eleven Indians and some white men, to receive and receipt for the annuity, and to examine and pay such claims against the nation as should be presented to them properly authenticated. I was very much pleased to observe that, in the examination of claims, the committee acted with the fairest impartiality, indiscriminately admitting and paying those of their white neighbors, with such as were held by their own people. A number of claims were suspended for further proof, and a considerable amount laid over for payment until the reception of their next annuity, the present being insufficient to pay all the debts of the nation. I had prepared myself to witness, among such a crowd of such materials, chaotic disorder, confusion itself confused, and intoxication in every form and variety. But I have the pleasure to assure you that, so far from this being the case, the most singular propriety, good conduct and harmony, prevailed during the whole sitting of the council, which continued for three or four days.

I have very frequently, while in the states, been at much less crowded assemblies of civilized men, but do not recollect any, (except, perhaps, on religious occasions,) that deserves more applause for strict sobriety and good order. The agent certainly deserves credit for his activity and promptness in suppressing the sale of ardent spirits on this occasion, yet his success affords pleasing evidence of the subordination of the Cherokees to the authorities of the government; as does the general character and appearance of this meeting of the success which has attended the efforts that have been made to meliorate their condition. Here allow a moment's digression:

A moment's thought, on the original condition of our home Indians, contrasted with their present situation, with respect to soil and independence, presses the conviction upon us with irresistible force, that the period has arrived when the most generous and liberal policy, in our intercourse with them, resolves itself into the plainest justice.

Immense possessions have gradually parted from them for considerations, that have returned to benefit our citizens. Numberless wars between the whites and Indians have reduced them to a mere shadow of their former selves; they are now conquered, (at least measurably,) and stand, on all occasions, trembling to receive the dictum of the United States.

It is, from the nature of our connection with the original owners of our soil imperiously necessary that the government should hold in its hands a controlling influence over them.

The plainest principles of humanity, and the safety and security of that hardy and adventurous portion of our citizens who are the pioneers in the march of our population and settlements, suggest such a course of policy as should secure the principles of peace, and the safety of the other. A controlling influence might be secured by the sword—yet there is a happy alternative; mild benevolence and generous in its character, and alike subservient to the best interests of both parties. And that alternative is a well regulated trade, prosecuted by the government in the most direct manner. The government, thus, is continually among them administering to their wants and necessities, and securing for itself, not only a pecuniary advantage, but a more potent influence than could be obtained any other way. Taught, thus, to see the government actively engaged as a benefactor, they would, of course, yield to it a degree of sincere confidence and subordination mutually beneficial.

Time will not allow me, at present, to enter into the subject as fully as I could wish; yet I will indulge the hope that these hints may elicit from you a thorough investigation of the subject. To return: On paying the annuity, the Agent took occasion to impress upon their minds the propriety and necessity of accustoming themselves to live independently of the chase; that their great father, the President of the United States, took peculiar interest in their welfare and happiness, and that he would be highly gratified to hear of their improving in the pursuit of agriculture and industry; and offered, himself, a reward for the best piece of home made cloth, to be prepared by their next annual meeting.

He stated to them that all civilized nations held those only who were guilty

accountable to the tribunal of justice; that it was inconsistent with the laws of the social compact, and cruel in the extreme, to take the life of an innocent man in lieu of that of a murderer. He also suggested considerable improvement in their customs respecting the descent of property, and on various other subjects. His style was simple, such as they could easily comprehend, and such as was admirably calculated to impress upon their minds the importance of his suggestions. When he had concluded, he presented tobacco to them, as a token of the continued friendship and good will of his government. The Black Fox, one of their principal orators, received it, and thanked him, in the name of his nation, for the present, and for the interest he took in their welfare; and remarked that, hitherto they "had been feeling their way in darkness, but that now a noon-tide sun shone upon their path." Altogether, I have seldom been more pleased than on this occasion. Adieu.

From the Federal Republican.

Oaths.—It has become so fashionable and so common a practice to administer oaths, that great portion of their sanctity, and importance is lost in the careless and indifferent manner in which they are administered. On the trial of many cases, no matter how trifling they may be, the same oath is used, and the same indifference is observable. The taking of an oath is a solemn and awful act; it is calling on the OMNIPOTENT God, to witness the truth of the declarations which are about to be made; and it is intended to prevent the person who swears from uttering what he knows to be false. If this is the object, then let the mode of administering it be more solemn and impressive.

We cannot say that we are partial to the practice of swearing oaths. Honest men will tell the truth, "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," without the formality of "kissing the book;" and rogues are indifferent whether they are sworn or not, whilst the careless manner of administering oaths tends to increase that indifference.

We are not fond of innovations, but we would beg leave to suggest the following, as a better mode of coming at the truth than the one now in vogue. Let the swearing of oaths be abolished, and let the laws which are now in existence against perjurors, be changed into laws against liars. Let the liar be punished with the utmost severity; and when a witness approaches the bar, let him be told to remember the law, and let him fully understand what he has to expect in case of being convicted of falsehood.

We make these suggestions, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the public to an important but much neglected subject. It is our determination to recur to it speedily. We shall attempt to prove, that it is better to enact and enforce severe laws against liars, than to deprive oaths of their sanctity by administering carelessly, to persons upon whom the present fashionable mode of doing it has no effect.

From the Washington City Gazette.

The Press.—The radical hostility of tyrants to the circulation of thought, is strongly depicted in the reply of Sir William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, to certain questions relating to that colony, propounded from abroad in 1670.

"I thank God there is no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years: for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!"

What an admirable text for the holy alliance!

What a consoling reflection for the editor of a free paper to know, that monarchs at the head of mighty armies, dread the combination and array of the simple letters of the alphabet, subsisting on bloodless ink, and quartered on virgin paper.

There is something military in the art of printing. The line, the column, and the square—do they not belong alike to the nomenclature of printing and of war? On the other hand, how did the army of France and the navy of England prosper until they resorted to the press.

Punning aside, the similitude is impressive enough. Types, like soldiers, may be almost as readily employed against civil liberty, as for national independence.

While the editors of the Gazette were on the subject, they might have mentioned (and they would have mentioned if they had thought of it,) that some who ridicule and lash the emperor of Austria, because of his fears that his subjects may become too wise, have made it penal in other countries to teach persons to read. The principle of tyranny does not rest on the color of men; and the necessity of keeping slaves ignorant is the same every where—just as rightful in the dominions of Austria, as in the British West Indies and the United States, &c. Let us be content, and not blame others for doing that which we are doing ourselves.—[Niles' Reg.]

From the Charleston Courier.

CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES.
The business of congress, whatever be its nature, may be much expedited, by the British Parliament a debate is

never adjourned over from day to day, but the decision is first taken. The legislatures of this country, with one or two of which we are familiar, do very seldom, if ever, adjourn without coming to a decision on the question before them. The consequence is, that on a subject being brought before either house, if the house wish information, the question is postponed; but if it be taken up the leading men on both sides state their reasons pro and con—the house is as fully informed as it could be if addressed by every member—and the question is taken and decided. No time is given to prepare elaborate speeches, and ordinary men shrink from intruding their crude ideas, after the enlightened efforts of their superiors. Now, in congress, every thing is the reverse. Six days, in which were made the heavens, the earth, and the sea, and all that is in them, would go a very little way indeed to perfect a debate in congress. By that time indeed they may penetrate the bark of the subject, but the inner covering is unaffected, and the heart is beyond the reach of nine-tenths of them. Take up a subject after it has been debated at Washington, and you will find it exactly like a target, which has been exposed to a hundred cockneys. Missed entirely by a great many—a shot here and there in the borders and at the extremities, but precious few in the neighborhood of the heart or head. The truth is, and it is too serious to joke about, that the Representatives' Hall seems to be a school of declamation, a gymnasium for the tongue! and we, the sovereign people, are compelled to pay for their prize speeches, without the privilege of hearing them. Some rule ought to be adopted to check this waste of time where time is most important.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, November 7.

The ship Euphrates, S. oddard, in 44 days from Liverpool, has arrived below. Her letter bag has been received at the post office; but we regret to state, that our papers had not come to hand when this paper went to press.

The captain and one of the passengers state, that flour had fallen to the old price.

A friend has put into our hands the London Globe of the 20th September; but it does not contain a single item of news, or any thing of interest.

Sir Robert Wilson has been dismissed from the British service. The causes have been variously stated. It is said by some, that it was in consequence of some conduct of the gallant general's on the day of the Queen's funeral.

Others say the cause of offence is contained in a letter which has been found, addressed by Sir Robert Wilson, to Bonaparte at St. Helena, explaining away the reflections upon the character of the latter, contained in his history of the campaign in Egypt. Com. Adv.

A London paper of Sept. 20 states, that there were no prospects of the ports being opened; it also states that the crops in Scotland were abundant.

London, September 21.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday last. Their contents are of considerable importance, particularly in what relates to Spain, where factions grow every day more fierce, and the revolution scenes hourly hastening to that close which every unprejudiced observer, who marked its origin and watched its progress, must have anticipated. Scene by scene, and act by act, the drama has gone on, developing its plot and unfolding its characters, with as much consistency as the most skillfully constructed tragedy.

What is now the situation of the country, and what the situation of the king? The former is convulsed with dissensions, conspiracies and civil war; the latter, insulted, abused, and all but dethroned.—The very copious extracts which we have given precludes us today from entering more largely upon the ominous aspect of affairs in that country; but our readers need only peruse the intelligence we lay before them, duly to appreciate a crisis which appears inevitable. Courier.

Madrid, Sept. 6.

The first intelligence of the events which have transpired at Saragossa produced great ferment in this capital. The discussions at the Club Fontana were most outrageous; the revolutionary orators know no restraint. On the 3d inst. a courier arrived from Saragossa, and it was instantly circulated that Riego was arrested. The most intemperate demagogues exclaimed against his disgrace as a servile deference to the French government. Our government, to calm the public uproar, caused it to be stated in the Journals that Riego was on the point of heading an enterprise which might entail the most deplorable disasters upon Spain, and even lead to foreign war, and, in consequence, it had been deemed expedient to deprive him of his command, and order his retirement to Lerida.

On the 4th inst. the commotion assumed a more violent character, in consequence of the new nomination of the minister of war Rodriguez. An immense multitude thronged the Puerta del Sol, and demanded the instant return of the king to Madrid; that the French ambas-

sador should be sent off; the Cortes immediately convened, and all suspected persons removed from the king's person. Orators had posted themselves in various balconies in the Red San Luis, who urged the people to excesses by their inflammatory harangues. Even a Grandee of Spain, (it is affirmed that it was the Duke del Parque) exhibited himself in a gallery, armed with a poniard, and announced to the populace, that notwithstanding his advanced age, he had yet strength enough to plunge it into the hearts of tyrants, and to support the rights of the sovereign people. His address was hailed with loud acclamations. Towards the evening, the populace surrounded the hall of the Cortes, where the permanent deputation informed them that they had despatched a messenger to the king, to inform his majesty of the state of the capital.—From thence the people thronged to the municipality, several of the members of which endeavored to appease them; they insisted that an express should be sent off to the king, desiring him to return to his capital. This the municipality promised, and the crowd dispersed.

Yesterday there was the same ferment, his majesty's answer was demanded, and the authorities were forced to announce that none had been received. The Ministers have all sent in their resignations. The troops have been three days under arms. All rational men shudder when they see that three or four wretches, who take the lead at the club Fontana, can thus disturb public quiet, and drag us to the precipice. The Political Chief, General Coussani, who thought to maintain his place and popularity by his coward flattery of the populace, is now deprived of the King's confidence, and despised even by those on whom he lavished his base servility. He has declared himself ill, and tendered his resignation. R. fleeing minds see in this a well-combined plan to involve us in all the horrors of a civil war; the first thing in furtherance of which was to remove General Morillo, whose courage and fidelity they justly feared; this view was effected, thanks to the intrigues and gold of the American Spaniards. Now it is wanted to force the King to return to his capital, in order to load him with insults; as was the case in November last.—God knows where men will stop who have a taste for Revolutions.

Ten o'clock, P. M.—A courier had just arrived from Saragossa. There is no doubt that Riego aspired to the Dictatorship; some agents who were in the secret divulged the plan.—There was a general cry of execration against the conspirator when his views were known.—He has been conducted to the fortress of Lerida, under a strong escort. It is impossible to describe our situation. We stand on a volcano.

It is affirmed, that a plot to assassinate the King has been discovered, and that several high personages are implicated.

Vienna, Sept. 6.

The following is the substance of the note which the Ottoman government has despatched to St. Petersburg, in reply to the ultimatum. It is at least a copy which is circulated in the political circle of this capital.

The Porte has always respected treaties with other powers, and especially with Russia. The energetic and extraordinary measures taken against the Greeks were only directed against rebellious subjects. Every government has the right, and even contracts the obligation to punish traitors, and all who disturb public order. The Ottoman government has disapproved of the excesses committed by the populace; but the people had taken up arms en masse to defend their religion and the legitimate throne. Wallachia and Moldavia could not be evacuated until the insurrection, of which they were the theatre, should be entirely suppressed, and peace and order established there. The detention of some ships laden with corn, in the Bosphorus, or in the port of Constantinople, was a measure commenced by the necessity of storing the capital with provisions; besides, it was the local authorities who adopted this measure, without waiting for orders from the government; finally the Christians provoked by this step, because their privateers kept the Dardanelles in a state of blockade; the Porte, however, is willing to grant a reasonable indemnity to such Russian subjects as shall prove they have sustained loss by the measures.

The free navigation of the Streight shall be re-established. The Porte never entertained any other views than the punishment of the guilty; all faithful and pacific subjects will continue to enjoy the protection of the laws, and will not be molested in the exercise of their religious worship.

Stuttgart, Sept. 10.

It is affirmed that the king has received letters from St. Petersburg, which announce the departure of his majesty for the southern provinces of his vast empire. It appears, by private letters, that we shall not much longer be in a state of intertude on the subject of peace or war, and that this important question will be irrevocably decided on the arrival of the emperor Alexander at head quarters.

Trieste, August 30.

The intelligence received from the

Moravia is satisfactory. The government of the Peloponnesus is at length organized; that of Livadia had been so previously. The two provisional governments of Athens and the Morea have appointed deputies to go to St. Petersburg to implore the protection of the emperor of Russia. These deputations are expected on their route to Russia.

Two Turkish frigates and several brigas lately captured by the Greeks, have arrived at Hydra.

Vienna, September 1.

Since the arrival of a courier from Petersburg, the report is generally circulated that the emperor Alexander is satisfied with the reply made by the Porte, and that war will not take place.

London, September 18.

It is said, that an express has reached town from St. Petersburg, the advices by which, like those from Constantinople, are of a very pacific character.

We have received, this morning, the Paris papers of Saturday last. The intelligence they bring from Spain is of the most disastrous character. We speak upon no vague authority when we say, that the aspect of affairs in Spain, is daily assuming a fearful resemblance to that which the French revolution exhibited in its early progress.

September 19.

City, 1 o'clock.—The funds advanced, this morning, suddenly, a half per cent. The rise is attributed to the fine weather and the almost certainty of good crops, and the consequent entire failure of the speculation of opening the ports for foreign corn. There are also various rumors circulated of important news having reached London respecting Russia and Turkey. One report mentions an express from Paris; another that the account comes from Petersburg. The only thing known to a certainty in the city from the latter is, that there has been a great rise in the exchange; in one day the advance was 3 3/2nds.

The departure of his majesty for the continent is no longer a matter of conjecture. The Gazette of last night contains the appointment of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence, which, it is further declared, will only be for a short time. The Lords Justices consist of his royal highness the duke of York, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the cabinet ministers. His majesty's departure is expected to take place about the latter end of this week.

At the same court it was ordered, by his majesty in council, that parliament should be further prorogued from the 20th September to Thursday the 29th November.

The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

Paris, September 16.

We are informed from Vienna, that it is a topic of discussion there, at this moment, of a convention which England, it is said, has proposed to Austria, on the subject of the affairs of Turkey, and which presents great difficulties. Hitherto, Russia has not been seen to take a part in these negotiations. The relations between Russia and Austria, however, appear to have experienced no variation. Negotiations between England and Spain, and England and Russia, had already been spoken of.—Do the English feel the necessity of supporting their representations to Russia by those of other powers, and do they fear that the existing union, which was to be so firm, might be shaken? Constitutionnel.

Augsburg, September 11.

It is affirmed that prince Metternich has to submit to the emperor a new declaration on the subject of the affairs of Turkey, which, if it be approved by his imperial majesty, will be dispatched to the court of Russia. This declaration has been drawn up in consequence of the tenor of the last notes which the Porte transmitted to M. de Lutzw, the Austrian Intendant at Constantinople, who provisionally discharges the functions of Russian minister, since the departure of M. de Strogonoff for Odessa. It is asserted that the Porte manifests much satisfaction at this change, and reiterates its motives for discontent at the conduct of the baron de Strogonoff.

It cannot be concealed, that the political events relative to the differences which have arisen between the Ottoman government and Russia, have lately become so complex, that it is almost impossible to anticipate the issue. Whilst negotiations are protracted, the insurrection daily makes progress in the Peloponnesus, and the isles of the Archipelago. The presence of the Russian army on the Pruth, disables the Porte from sending troops in sufficient force to reduce the provinces which have thrown off its dominion. On the other hand, the ferment which reigns in Servia and Bulgaria, causes it very serious disquietude. Its embarrassments are augmented too by the spirit of sedition which is manifested by the population of Constantinople, and the numerous troops which are in the capital and its vicinity.

In Russia, the people and the army eagerly desire war against the Ottoman empire.

BLANKS
of every description,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 21.

As court week is coming on, we must beg the attention of our subscribers to our notice in the last column of this page. They all know that the heavy expenses of a printing establishment cannot be defrayed without funds; we therefore hope that those subscribers who are in arrears will not return to their homes without first calling to "PAY THE PRINTER."

Statue of Washington.—The sch. Mary Ann arrived at this port last night, from Boston, having on board the Statue of WASHINGTON. It will be transported to Fayetteville by water, and from thence to Raleigh by land. Contracts, for its conveyance, we understand, have already been made. It was much desired that the statue should be put up, in the place destined for its reception, previous to the session of the legislature, but the shortness of the time will render it impossible.

Cape Fear Recorder.

Mail Robbery.—The case of Thomas Haswell, deputy postmaster at Lenoirburg, who was indicted for breaking open the mail and purloining letters therefrom, some containing money, and some notes, on Wednesday last came on for trial. It occupied nearly six hours, and almost the whole of that time was taken up in the examination of testimony. Mr. Devereux and Thomas Rufin, Esq. were of counsel for the United States, and Messrs. Seawell, Gaston and Mordecai defended the prisoner. The facts charged in the indictment were so clearly proved, that the counsel on each side deemed it entirely unnecessary to offer any argument, or submit any remarks in the case. The chief justice simply instructed the jury to read over the counts in the bill, and if the evidence proved him guilty of all, to return a verdict of guilty generally; if it proved him guilty of only a part of the counts, to find him guilty of those counts, and not guilty of the balance; and if they should be of opinion that none of the counts in the indictment were sufficiently substantiated by the evidence, to return a general verdict of acquittal. The jury retired, and in about thirty minutes returned a verdict of guilty upon the first four counts, and not guilty upon the fifth. Mr. Devereux then stated to the court, that in consequence of the general character which had been given of the defendant, as well as from assurances which he had received from him through his counsel that he would endeavor, as far as in his power, to repair the losses which the different persons who had been injured by his conduct had sustained, as well as the belief that the ends of justice would perhaps be furthered by the delay, he felt some difficulty in praying judgment against the prisoner at this term, and was himself willing that he should appear before the court under all the advantages and mitigating circumstances which such a conduct would afford him at the next term; but that he was unwilling to take upon himself the responsibility, unless it met the entire approbation of the court. The court stated, that there could be but one objection to the course, and that such a conduct would certainly have some weight in mitigating the punishment. The objection was, that the court were not prepared to say, whether, in case the judgment were suspended until next term, the prisoner would not be entitled to bail; and, if so, that the ends of justice might be defeated. The counsel for the prisoner stated the law to be, that between conviction and judgment, the prisoner is not entitled to bail, and produced some authorities which satisfied the court that such was the law. The court then acceded to Mr. Devereux's proposition.—The prisoner was remanded to jail, and his sentence suspended until the next term.

Raleigh Star.

Premiums offered by the Rowan Agricultural Society for the Show of the next Fall.

A premium of ten dollars for the best Bull Plough for putting in cotton seed. Five dollars for the most approved two-horse Plough; and the like sum for the most approved one-horse Plough—both to be constructed on the Dagon principle.

Five dollars will be awarded for the best pair of woollen Blankets.

Five dollars for the best piece of woollen cloth, not less than ten yards.

Five dollars for the most elegant counterpane, and four dollars for the next best.

Five dollars for the most approved ram, and the like sum for the most approved ewe.

Five dollars for the best young bull, over two and under three years old; the like sum for the best heifer of the same age.

A premium of ten dollars in silver will be awarded to the person who shall produce, during the next season, the

most cotton off of reclaimed old field, per acre; the like premium for the greatest produce of corn from reclaimed old field, per acre—the quantity of ground put in cultivation not to be less than one acre for each; a statement in writing to be furnished of the preparation, mode of culture, and precise amount of the crop—the crop, moreover, to be viewed before gathered by some two members of the society, who shall report thereon.

These are all of the premiums offered by the society at its last meeting. It is, however, expected that, at the spring meeting, the list of premiums will be enlarged.

The next annual show will take place in the month of November, of which due notice will be given.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Sec'y.

Piracy.—The daring freebooters who hover around Havana and the Gulf of Mexico, appear to increase in their atrocities, and a final blow must be given by sending out a whole squadron to cruise on that station until they are destroyed.—They robbed the brig Cobosse, Jackson, from Havana, bound to Boston, of every thing valuable, beat the mate unmercifully, hung him up to the yard arm, and stabbed the captain in the thigh until he nearly bled to death. Captain Jackson says that he saw the sloop that robbed him lying at the Regla, and that the authorities at Havana countenance the fitting out of these piratical vessels. It would, therefore, be proper to go at once to the fountain head, and government should not lose a moment in dispatching a vessel to the Havana to make the necessary inquiries of the Captain General, and demand of him to stop the fitting out of these pirates, so disgraceful to a civilized power, and so ruinous to the interest and safety of our citizens. If satisfactory explanations are refused, a few sloops of war, and a frigate, to blockade that port, and overhaul every thing coming out, would make a serious impression upon them. Something decisive and extra is demanded. Our coasting trade is now so dangerous, that vessels are fearful of venturing near the West India Islands, and a very heavy check is thus given to our commerce.

National Advocate.

Yankee Notions.—A Massachusetts paper observes, 'there is not a native that cannot read and write; every child is educated; every child is entitled to education as a right. The rich tax themselves to educate the poor. By our constitution and laws, schools must be every where supported enough to educate the whole population.' We wish such notions as these were more prevalent in Maryland. We have thousands of adult white natives of the state, that do not know a letter of the alphabet, perhaps, except 'round O' or 'crooked S.'

Niles.

There is a dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in regard to territory, and the legislature of the latter has appointed commissioners to meet those of the former, and settle the boundary between them. A Providence paper says, Rhode Island is doubtless entitled to a very considerable tract of land over which jurisdiction is now exercised by Massachusetts.

Com. Adv.

Gamblers.—The Western Spy states that at a late sitting of the Grand Jury for the City Court of Cincinnati, upwards of four-hundred persons embracing lawyers, sheriffs, merchants, brokers, bankers, dandies and gentlemen, were indicted for gambling, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignities of the state of Ohio.

Ketaukah, the Chippewa Indian who murdered Dr. Madison, near the Minnetonka river, on the west side of Michigan, last summer, was brought to trial at Detroit before the supreme court held at that place, last week, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 27th of December next.

The king of Sweden has sanctioned the resolution of the Norwegian diet, by which all hereditary nobility in Norway is to cease with the death of the persons now enjoying that rank, and of their existing children; but, conformably to the proposal of the king, a new nobility will be created, which is to be transmissible to the eldest sons only of the ennobled.

Flax.—We have for some time been endeavouring (says the Democratic Press) to impress our farmers with the necessity of paying more attention to the cultivation of flax. We have four Essays which embrace much information, and inducement to our Agriculturists to give more attention to this vegetable. There are two facts stated in those Essays of much importance. The one is, that before the revolution we exported, in one year, 60,000 bushels of flaxseed more than we have on an average exported since: The other is, that at one manufactory in New-Jersey, upwards of 200,000 yards of Sail-cloth, woven for the U. S. Navy, was made out of flax imported from Ireland. Not only should attention be paid to the cultivation of

flax, but to the raising of Sheep for wool, and the planting of good seed-potatoes.

The Western (New-York) Farmer, says, that on the morning of the 16th ult. a full suit of clothes was made for a gentleman in Manchester, from wool in the fleece, in less than eight hours from the moment it was first taken in hand. The wool was picked, carded, spun, woven and dressed, at the Manchester Factory. The work was commenced at 1 o'clock in the morning, and before 7, the suit was completed and worn to the Fair and Cattle Show at Canandaigua.

The news (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) of the most immediate interest to our citizens, is that concerning the corn market. There had been much bad weather in some parts of England, and great quantities of grain are doubtless injured. But there is little probability that the ports will be opened. An average crop has generally been saved. In Ireland, the apprehensions on account of the crops, had subsided, and in Scotland, the wheat is excellent, and well saved. In consequence of the facts, we presume that our six-penny loaves, which so suddenly dwindled to the size of dumplings, will be increased to the goodly loaf.

A Gourmand.—We learn that a man, on Monday, ate and drank, for a wager, the following articles at one sitting:—A quart of mush and milk, a quart of spruce beer, a bowl of mock turtle soup, a quart of sweet cider, two pounds of beef steak, and one quart of beer. He should like Falstaff, have added, 'bread a halfpenny,' instead of which he substituted two pounds of potatoes.

Nat. Advocate.

New York, November 5.

Port of New York.—Beside the arrivals from foreign ports mentioned in the marine list, there arrived between Saturday morning and Monday morning, coastwise, 2 new ships in ballast, 2 with cargoes, 24 schooners, and 30 sloops, laden with gin, brandy, rum, molasses, cotton, sugar, wheat, corn, barley, flour, flaxseed, fish, cheese, tobacco, crates, salt, iron, coal, logwood, shingles, staves, naval stores, plaster, oil, candles, domestic goods, &c. Add to these there arrived from foreign ports, 1 ship, 2 brigs, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop, with rum, coffee, logwood, indigo, hides, hair, dye woods, salt, fruit, mahogany, and tobacco, and the whole number of arrivals at this port in the 48 hours, ending this morning, would be as follows:

- 5 Ships—1 foreign, 4 coastwise;
- 2 Brigs—coastwise;
- 26 Schooners—2 foreign, 24 coastwise;
- 31 Sloops—1 foreign, 30 coastwise.

64 Sail of vessels exclusive of North river sloops, steam boats, and small craft in the vicinity. This statement will afford some idea of the amount of business transacted in this great city.

Columbian.

The Methodists.—The total number of the members of this society is given at 523,605—of whom 281,146 are under charge of the American, and 242,459 under that of the British conferences. The whole amount of preachers is, 1,930, viz: in Great Britain 70, Ireland 125, foreign stations 128, in the American conferences 977. The first American conference was held in 1773, when there were only 10 preachers and 1,160 members.

Philadelphia, November 7.

The Sea Fox, which upset off New York some days ago, was fallen in with by the ship John and Adam, arrived here this morning. On getting to the wreck, the officer conceived he heard human voices; he immediately returned to the ship, procured axes, and boarding the wreck, and cutting open the deck, relieved four fellow beings from the horrors of a most awful death.

Lancaster, (Ohio,) Nov. 1.

Quick Work with a Horse Thief.—On Sunday night, the 21st ult. a horse belonging to a traveller, was stolen out of the stable of William Trimble, Esq. Innkeeper near Lancaster.—The next day pursuit was made after the thief, and on the following Wednesday he was overtaken near St. Clairsville, and brought back with the horse. The court of common pleas for this county being in session, he was tried next day, and having pled guilty, he was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor. He goes by the name of Mitchell, is not yet 20 years of age, and says his father lives near Beaver, Pa.

Springfield, (Mass.) October 31.

Singular Preservation.—We do not recollect a more signal display of the over-ruling power of Providence in the events of this life, than we witnessed in this town on Friday afternoon.

A brick building of three stories had been erected, and the workmen were placing the timbers to receive the roof.—They had collected timber and several thousand brick, (altogether weighing 10 or 15 tons,) upon the third floor.—

Seven men were at this time in the building, and two or three were about entering. Ethan Button and Alexander Allen were on the first floor.—Button had come in on business, and was standing as a spectator.—Mr. Ely was on the second floor, and the other four on the third floor;—when the third floor gave way and with all the timber and brick, went down, carrying with it in one general crash, the two floors beneath and the timber connected with them. The four men who were on the third floor escaped without severe injury, as did Mr. Ely, who was on the second.—Allen and Button, who received the whole mass upon their heads, were taken from the ruins not only alive, but apparently out of danger.—Mr. Allen was soon extricated, but more than 30 minutes elapsed before the immense weight of timber and brick was removed from Button.—It is impossible intelligibly to describe the situation in which Button was found.—We can only say that death touched him on every side, and had his body been moved in either direction from the place it occupied, his destruction would have been inevitable.—So true is it that *though man's heart deviseth his way, the Lord directeth his steps.*

Loss of the Walk-in-the-Water.—A letter from one of the partners of this paper, dated Geneva, November 5, says:—

"I presume you have heard of the loss of the elegant steam boat Walk-in-the-Water, on Lake Erie, as the information was indorsed on the last Way Bill after closing the mail. I am now enabled to give you some particulars. For some days we have had high winds. On Wednesday last it blew with much violence, and towards evening being on one of the smaller lakes, I observed to a friend, that I thought the violence of the wind was nearly as great as it was in New York on the memorable 3d of September. The Lake appeared covered with foam, and the surge beat with great force. As I left the west before I could collect any authentic intelligence, I requested a friend to write to me, and this day's mail has brought a letter from which I extract the following:—

"The Walk-in-the-Water started from Black Rock, for Detroit, at 4 P. M. on Wednesday last, and continued her course for 10 miles with a strong south wind; it then shifted to the N. W. and blew tremendously. The boat could not withstand its violence, and was driven back towards the British side. She was fast approaching the rocks near Fort Erie when the Capt. ordered the anchors to be thrown out, and endeavored to bring the boat up. All the anchors and cables were immediately in use, and a momentary gleam of hope was indulged. The wind continued with unabated violence, and before day broke it was discovered that the boat had labored to such a degree, that the water was pouring in fore and aft; the common pumps were of little use. The steam was now applied to the pumps, which discharged an immense quantity of water. About day light the boat appeared to be parting in two places, and being only two miles from the American shore, the Captain ordered the cables slipt with the hope of being able to run on the beach, which he providentially effected a few miles above Buffalo. The passengers were all saved, and the cargo, which was very valuable—it is however damaged. The boat is said to be insured for sixty three thousand dollars."

I am afraid much damage has been sustained on both lakes. A sloop coming down Lake Erie, on Wednesday night, navigated by a captain and one hand, with several passengers on board, was hard driven by the wind and waves. The captain and man were washed overboard by a heavy sea. The man caught hold of a rope, and the returning sea enabled him to reach the vessel. He fastened the companion door to prevent the passengers from coming on deck to create confusion, and seizing the helm, brought the vessel safe into Black Rock!

I have conversed with a gentleman who was a passenger in the steam boat; he informed me that he and all the passengers considered their escape from death, as one of the most providential deliverances he had ever known, and knowing myself the dangerous coast towards which they were driven, it must have been by the most excellent conduct of Capt. Rogers, and the assistance of the Supreme Ruler of events, that the lives of the passengers and crew were saved.

The loss of this boat will be severely felt by the merchants of the western country, and by those who annually have visited our western waters.—The inhabitants of this part of the country, hope the proprietors

will lose no time in building another boat.

I have just learnt that the captain of the steam boat on Cayuga Lake, has determined not to run again this season.

Com. Advertiser

DIED.

In this county a few days ago, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOLT, consort of captain William Holt. She has left a large family of small children and numerous relatives to lament their loss.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
November 14	39	50	55
15	37	57	61
16	49	62	63
17	41	59	60
18	39	—	49
19	37	44	47
20	32	44	50

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that we must have money. In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, a punctual compliance, with our terms.

The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that we must have money—PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCIBLY IF WE MUST!"

LANDS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WISHING to settle my affairs and apply myself exclusively to the business of my profession, I will expose to public sale at my Mills on Haw-River, on the 11th day of December next, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the following tracts of Land, to wit:—

The Lands on which I live, including my Mills, containing about 1660 acres.

A tract of 700 acres, lying in the Hawfields, adjoining the lands of Richard Christmas, Alexander Allen and others, having on it convenient out-houses and an excellent dwelling house with ten commodious rooms.

A tract situate in Rockingham county, and called and known by the name of Lenox Castle, containing about 1650 acres.

A tract adjoining the town of Haywood, in Chatham county, containing about 270 acres.

Also, sundry lots in the town of Haywood.

Also, between 30 and 40 Negroes, and other property, which some time since I conveyed to James Webb and David Varr, esqrs. of Hillsborough, to secure certain debts which I owed.

The above property will be sold with the assent and on behalf of the said Trustees, on a credit of one and two years, the purchase money bearing interest, and the purchasers giving bond with security for the same.

A. D. Murphey.

Oct. 30, 1821.

93-4th

At the same time and place will also be offered for sale

My Plantation in the Hawfields,

containing about 800 acres, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, or for notes negotiable at bank on accommodation. On this plantation has been cleared within the last three or four years, a sufficient quantity of fresh land to raise four or five hundred barrels of corn.

Samuel Strudwick.

Orange co. Nov. 20, 1821.

93-

MRS. BIGELOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has lately received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

STRAW BONNETS.

Straw Trimmings and Bands, fashionable Ribbons and Band Boxes.

She has also on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS.

and will make to order to suit customers at short notice. All of which she offers for sale at the lowest prices, at the store formerly occupied by Wm. Huntington.

November 19, 1821.

93-5th

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of THOMAS & JOHN FADDIS, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 30, 1821.

93-6th

From the Alexandria Herald.
WHAT DO WE LIVE FOR?

BY ALLERTO.

What do we live for? is it to be
The sport of fortune's power—
To launch our barque on pleasure's sea,
And float perhaps an hour—
To waste our time in idle dreams,
Of what may be to-morrow—
To glean with care from present scenes
The source of future sorrow?
What do we live for? is it to find
The ties of friendship broken—
That love's a sound to cheat mankind,
And dies as soon as spoken—
To mark the woes on others hurled,
Nor weep the hapless lot—
To hate our fellows—curse the world—
To die and be forgot?
No, we were form'd to search for truth,
Through paths made plain by reason,
To hale that light in earliest youth,
Which shines in every season:
Yes! we were made to win below,
The boon hereafter given,
To calmly smile at earthly woe,
And find a home in Heaven.

The deep feeling and pathetic touches which mark the following article, cannot escape the observation of a sensitive rational being. Nature is here portrayed in warm and lively colours, both as it regards the melancholy pleasure with which we delight to dwell over the memory of our departed friends, and our contemplations over the graves of our frail companions, the "poor handfuls of earth that lie mouldering before us." A train of thoughts is here engendered, which if pursued with an even temper, cannot fail to be productive of many virtues. It is therefore with earnestness that we recommend it to our readers for their careful perusal.

FROM THE SKETCH BOOK.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced.—Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? Who even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, even when the tomb is closing up the remains of her whom he most loved, when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness?—No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it likewise has its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection; when the sudden anguish and the convulsive agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud even over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave!—the grave!—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment.

From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regret and tender recollections.—Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him! But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation! There it is that we call upon in long review the whole history of virtue and greatness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy;—there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn awful tenderness, of the passing scene—the bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduity—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, flattering, thrilling, oh! how thrilling! pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the gazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence—the faint faltering accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection.

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the ac-

count with thy conscience of every past benefit unrequited—every past endowment unregarded, of that departed being, who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition.

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a sorrow to the silver brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought, word or deed the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold and still beneath your feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungente action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit if thou canst, with these tender, yet futile tributes of regret;—but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

TROUBLES OF FASHIONABLE LIFE.

Living at a distance from the cities, our fair readers are but little acquainted with the cares and perplexities of fashionable life. Secluded in rural cottages, enjoying the freshness of spring or the bounties of autumn; or in the gayer circles of peaceful villages, participating in the pleasures of social converse; they escape the fatigues, the vexations and disquietudes which arise from an unceasing attendance on fashionable amusements, balls and card parties. The following article we have selected for their amusement. In the full enjoyment of tranquility, and having no occasion to heighten their complexion or hide their wrinkles with the paints and cosmetics of the metropolis, they can laugh at the fashionable folly which overwhelmed lady Daub in so direful a misfortune.

FROM THE PIC NIC.

Oh, Mr. Pic Nic, was there ever such an unfortunate business as this? If ever I have any thing to do again with paintings, and washings, and cosmetics! But I am sure I am not to blame; for certainly I put in every thing that was set down in the printed book. You must know, sir, I am bwn maid to the Dowager Lady Daub, and it is my place to fill up the wrinkles in her Ladyship's face as soon as they appear; and I am obliged to be on the alert, I assure you. In the discharge of this office, I have met with a terrible misfortune; but I told my lady, and I tell you, and I will say it again and again, it is not my fault. She should have been more cautious; for, previous to this affair, she had an awkward mishap, which I must relate to you. She saw in the papers an advertisement for a depilatory, or some such name, to remove superfluous hairs. This she accordingly rubbed round her mouth, and it did remove the hairs, I must confess; but the deuce a bit would they stir without taking all the skin with them. It affected her eyes too; and obliged her, for some time, to use a black shade; which, with her large mouth, made her look for all the world like Harlequin in a pantomime.

Mayhap you may know my sister Sall, Lord Cram's cook. She applied some of this stuff to her arm, and the hairs did disappear for a time; but they soon grew again with a vengeance; and should you see her arm now, a bear's paw, or a blacking-brush are white to it.

But, to return to my Lady; all this is nothing to what is ensuing, Mr. Pic Nic. You must know she had got hold of a book, called "Medea's Kettle; or the art of restoring decayed beauty;" which contains a recipe for an infallible cosmetic to produce a most beautiful complexion. Well, this we mixed up, and I am sure we put every thing in, and exactly according to the directions. I spread it over her face when she went to bed. However, there must be a mistake somewhere; for, on hastening to see her in the morning, what do you think I beheld? Sir, her whole face was a bright garter blue! Only think how shocking—I thought I should have dropped.—I could not

help laughing, neither, she looked so comical. As for my lady, to be sure, she would have gone out of her wits, if I had not assured her, we should certainly be able to extract the colour with warm water. Warm water we tried; scalding water we tried; but my poor lady's face remained just the same. We were now on the point of giving up any further attempts, when the laundry maid proposed trying some stuff; muriatic acid, I think, she called it; which she employed to take stains out of linen. This we accordingly did; and I do believe should have completely succeeded, but that the acid was yellowish, which, mixing with the blue, produced a delicate pea-green. This is my lady's present colour, and here we stick. I never saw any thing like her, except the sign of the grasshopper at the tea-shop in the city. We intend trying scalding water again, and you shall have an early account of the first boiling; but in the mean time, for Heaven's sake, do give us your advice and assistance. For my part, I am almost afraid of applying the hot water, lest we may only change her to some other colour, which I should be very sorry to do, as I have rather a fancy for pea-green. This might certainly be the case. Lobsters and shrimps, you know, change colour when boiled, and so do lilac ribbans. This is an idea of my own.—But I hear my lady's bell; and, as I cannot at present attend to any body in the world but her, I have only time to subscribe myself.—Yours to command.

TABITHA TOILET.

RESIGNATION.

Edwin, the celebrated comedian, went from a rehearsal with the most uncomfortable sensations.—The futile cause was, having a dramatic part assigned him, which he imagined not precisely to his ability. Going through and round the court, gnashing his teeth and biting his nails in the bitterest vexation, his perturbation was suspended by the following event:—

"Green and pretty bow pots, two a penny, come buy my bow pots, ye pretty maids; ah! God Almighty bless your honour, will you buy a bow pot for your window—madam—of the hazeltree with the nuts placed in order, some lilies of the valley, wild rosemary, and a few violets"—sung, or rather whistled the old woman, who offered him the most rural bouquet, with a look fraught with so much wistfulness, that Edwin could not refrain asking her a few questions:—

How old are you, my poor woman? Eighty-five, your honour, next Martinmas.

Where do you live? At Finchley, replied the woman.

What is your name? Ann Lewton, an' please your honour.

And did you walk from Finchley to day? interrogated Edwin.

Yes, indeed, Sir, and I hope with God's blessing, to sleep there this night.

How much shall you make if you sell your bow pots?

Seven pence half-penny, sir.

And when you have disposed of them, you will return contented to your cottage?

Yes, indeed, I shall.

Oh, Heavens! exclaimed Edwin, and shall we presume to murmur at the dispensations of Providence, when this calamitous creature, bending under the infirmities of age and the pressure of poverty, can be thankful to her Creator for advantages that comparatively is misery in the extreme.—Do you enjoy a good state of health?

I never was sick but twice in my life, your honour, once on the death of my poor Billy—and another time when my husband lay ill of an ague, for nine weeks almost without food. Did he survive the illness?

Ah! no, my sweet gentleman, said the hoof worn doe with her eyes full of tears; it was in the winter of the hard frost, and he could not bear up against the blight; he died, and the stroke would certainly have broke my heart with grief if it had not pleased God that it should be otherwise.

And did no one contribute to your relief? said the repentant comedian.

Oh yes, a good lady in our neighbourhood sent us sixpence and some Isberry wine; but alas it was too late, but it was the will of heaven it should be so, and it is our duty you know to bear the afflictions of God with patience.—Will your honour buy a bow pot?

No; keep your bow-pots for better customers; but here's a shilling for you.

A shilling, your honour, cried the

other, but lack-a-day, I am so poor I have no change; I want no change, said Edwin; you have given me a lesson of philosophy, that has done me more real service than all the sophistry of Shaftsbury, the black ethics of Hume, or the levities of a Voltaire. The practice of Christianity must be the foundation of happiness—and whoever disputes its pre-eminence over every other system of morality, is not only an enemy to himself, but a foe to the general interests of human kind.

RELIGION, MISTAKEN VIEWS OF IT.

One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed, and that life of hard, pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins on her disciples.—And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable, than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that Religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyments, than the uncontrolled dominion of whatever vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion, so exacting as the world, not so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does Religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our case, as ambition; or such renunciation of our quiet as pride? Does devotion murder sleep, like dissipation? Does she destroy health, like intemperance? Does she annihilate fortunes, like gambling? Does she embitter life like discord; or abridge it, like duelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance than suspicion; or half as many mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs; and the most austere and ascetic (who mistakes the genius of Christianity almost as her enemy) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries—but Religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness, no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any, must be at least equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of Religion, even in the article of pleasure.

CORK TREE.

It is generally believed that cork is the bark of the cork tree: on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, or outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, and generally once in eight or ten years after. It would appear that this contributes to their health and vigor, for if left unstripped they begin to decay in a few years; and in 50 or 60 years, a whole plantation, that is neglected, is destroyed; but those repeatedly peeled, live and thrive more than 200 years. When the cork is removed, an exudation takes place, which acquires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed.—The oldest trees afford the best cork, which, after every successive peeling, improves in quality.

WILL BE SOLD

At the Market-house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 29th of November instant, a negro man named Stephen, and the Library of Wm. Whitted, deceased, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb and James Phillips, Executors.

November 9, 1821.

JAMES MELVIN, TAILOR.

LATELY from New-York, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, under the firm of

MELVIN & CALVERT.

They flatter themselves that they are capable of doing work in the neatest and most fashionable style, and will do their best endeavors to suit all those who will please to favor them with their custom.—All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. They hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

November 13, 1821.

FOR SALE,
A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to
James Webb.

November 9, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE business which has heretofore existed between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN VAN HOOK & Co. was on the 7th instant dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said concern, are requested to call and settle their accounts with Messrs. Thomas Clancy & Co. who are authorized to adjust all the business of said concern.

John Van Hook, James Child, Thomas Clancy.

November 13, 1821.

NOTICE.

THOMAS CLANCY & JAMES CHILD have entered into copartnership, under the firm of THOMAS CLANCY & Co.—and have just received their full supply of

DRY GOODS, Hard Ware, Cutlery, and Groceries.

which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on business in the house recently occupied by John Van Hook & Co.; where they hope to have the patronage of their friends and former customers.

Thomas Clancy, James Child.

November 13, 1821.

GROCERIES.

Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber having lately received his full supply, his assortment now consists of the following, besides many other articles:

4000 lbs. prime Brown Sugar,
2000 lbs. Green Coffee,
300 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
140 lbs. Imperial } **TEAS,**
1 chest Young Hyson
5000 lbs. Swedish Iron, mostly wagon tire,
German Blistered Steel,
Wagon Boxes, 4 1/2 by 2 1/2,
Liverpool ground and fine Salt,
16 kegs Cut Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d,
3 kegs wrought ditto, 6 and 8d,
Flooring and ceiling Brads,
Molasses,
1 barrel Harvarnah Honey,
Champagne, Madeira,
Teneriffe (London Port
cular),
Port, Claret, and
Malaga
Cordials,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India and New England Rum,
Apple and Peach Brand,
Rye and common Whiskey,
Porter,
Lime Juice,
10 boxes Window Glass,
Pots and Dutch Ovens,
Weeding Hoes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder, warranted good,
Shot, and Bar Lead,
Chocolate, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Raisins, Almonds,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
A large assortment of Shoes,
Men's fine and coarse Hats,
Glass, Stone, and Queens Ware,
China in boxes,
600 lbs. Goshen Cheese,
Northern Homespun,
Ginn'd Cotton,
Pound Pins,
Knives and Forks,
Cotton Yarn,
Stocking ditto,
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Wafers, Ink Powder,
Webster's, New-York, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
American White Soap,
Turpentine ditto,
Shaving ditto,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

} **WINES,**

Hatter's Materials.

Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,
Aquafortis, Verdigris,
Quick Silver,
Bow Springs, Stopping Brushes,
Bandaging and Binding,
Glue.

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

White Lead, by the bag or pound,
Red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ochre, Vermillion,
Chronic Yellow,
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Litharge, Lampblack,
Gum Shell Lack,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon or bottle,
Copal Varnish,
Putty, Chalk,
Red Sanders, Camwood,
Madder, Coppars,
Best Spanish Indigo,
Allum, Brimstone,
Salt Petre,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Pearl Ash, Fig Blue,
Castor Oil, by bottle or phial,
Sweet Oil, by ditto,
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap,
Paragoric, British Oil,
Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed,
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Lavender, Lemon, Bergamott,
and Peppermint,
Cream of Tartar, White Vitriol,
Assafetida, Gumquiacum,
Lee's, Duval's, and Bragg & Jones' Ant-Bilious Pills,
Ipec Ointment,
Peppermint and Wormwood Candy,
Camphor, Red Rags.

Expected soon from New York, half a ton of Logwood, 1600 lbs. Goshen Cheese, 25 bushels Red Clover Seed, 25 lbs. Spanish Indigo, Patent Yellow, some other paints, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash only.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, Nov. 12, 1821.